CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

ished Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, r No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

MS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed nths 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year nts will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- ly agents or others, varying from these, must not warded.

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paper will be discontinued until all arrearages id, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARM WORK FOR OCTOBER.

October is the month of the latter har- and all hands will be wanted this sea- o secure the abundant crops. Indian will be very heavy, and the kernels e found covering the ends of the Potatoes will turn out better than ared they would in August, and late es will yield better in proportion early ones. Buckwheat has done n every quarter from which we have Some farmers have harvested than forty bushels to the acre. The should be carefully saved for fod- It is utter nonsense to throw it or to burn it in the field as some done. White beans should all be this year, for every one now has o put in the pot with them—and who don't like pork will find, if they that beans are much better when as been baked with them than when alone.

pumpkins and the squashes, and all that are not good for any other e will be good for the hogs—these s are noted for their fondness for and abundance and it is poor bus- o keep more hogs than we can feed. are more fond of a boiled dish than her, and this is the most economical cooking when the guests will eat broth. A little pumpkin thrown e boiler will sweeten the mess—ap- ill help to fill up and to give a rel- d if you have any meal to mix with her articles of diet it will improve ality of the dinner surprisingly, and eem loth to have this article struck the bill of fare say what we will in of apples and potatoes.

gs sometimes lack an appetite when have a full dish, and a little brimstone od to be mixed with their food.— coal is a capital corrector of a bad ch, though we have net much faith kening on charcoal alone. We have ry good reason to offer in favor of ticle but it is a fact that hogs will tter when they are supplied with it when they have none. Close atten- should now be paid to these gor- izers, and they should be made ready e butcher before the severe weather nces—besides we have now a vast of refuse matter that cannot be kept low upon them in future.

ned cattle that are fatting, will gain t this season on good grass, if they daily some food that is a little more —some of the soft corn, or pumpkin, mall potatoes will help them. And if can have a *regular supply* of good ap- daily they will do better than without —but scattering apple trees in a large re which will keep cattle running one end of it to the other for an ap- will do more harm than good. At this n we seldom feed horn cattle with l; we save that to fatten them towards ng, when beef bears a higher price; hogs should now have as much as y can eat.

Our new corn will not be fit to thresh grind for a long time, but our new kwheat will now answer to be ground, this is one of the advantages we gain having this crop. We caution all who e raised it this season not to give the le of it to their hogs but to save enough seed for another year. It may be two dollars a bushel again, as it has been, and then we shall neglect to sow enough next year.

Winter apples ought to be secured during this month, but they should not be put in the cellar before November—they require a cool place above ground, and an open shed is better than exposure in casks headed, under the trees. October is the great cider month, and no cider making should be delayed till very cold weather. Cider should not be made in the hottest days of October—the wind should be northerly—the pumice should lie at least twelve hours in the trough, and when the cider is pressed out it should run through a hair sieve or a flannel cloth to separate the small bits of pumice from the liquor. This is a better mode than running it through sand, as we can save all the goodness of the liquor and yet separate all the particles that so soon set it to fermenting.

When cider is well made and well strained it may be bunged close, and we sometimes keep it so without being obliged to give it vent before we want to use it.—If the cider should swell so as to endanger the cask, a little may be drawn from it through the tap in preference to venting it at the top. By suffering no air to come to the cider we stop its fermentation and prevent its becoming an intoxicating drink.

BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. Haynes of Natick informs us that he has eight acres of his light warm land in Buckwheat. He sowed it on the third of July, on the furrow, after once ploughing, and in addition to his buckwheat seed he sowed one bushel of rye to the acre. The rye has come up and is waiting for the buckwheat to be taken off, when it will take its turn. Mr. H. means to let it grow until June, then plough it in and sow [illegible] harvesting and the other for a next year's green crop. Mr. Haynes ploughed his land but once. A neighbor of his ploughed similar ground twice, and his crop is not so good as that where the plough went but once.

APPLE MOLASSES.

The Ohio Farmer gives the following mode of making molasses from apples.—We have never tried it, but as apples are now plenty, and West India molasses dear, it may be a good season for trying experiments on apple juice.

"There is many a good housewife who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of apple molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff that has from time immemorial been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province at this time, to attempt to convince such that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar.—I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweeting apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head and a heavy weight.—The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettle, when I commenced boiling down and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetmeats, for sweetening pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer."

CATTLE SHOWS. Plymouth Agricultural Society, at Bridgewater on Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, at Northampton on the 7th and 8th of Oct.

East Somerset Agricultural Society, at Palmyra Village on the last day of Sept. and first day of Oct.

Somerset Central Agricultural Society, at Bloomfield, Oct. 14 and 15th.

Labor relieves us from three great troubles—indolence, vice and want.

[From the American Farmer.]

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

ITS SECOND MEETING.

To our Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Stevenson, we are indebted for papers which exhibit various pictorial views, with a full account of the proceedings of one of the most extraordinary agricultural assemblages that has ever occurred in any country—extraordinary in the rank, wealth and influence of the company, and in the immense number, variety and excellence of the beasts, implements, products, and all that can contribute to a splendid display of the improvement which has been achieved in all the departments of British Husbandry.

We wish it were in our power to treat the reader with a view of all the engraved representations, and printed details of this grand spectacle, in the supplement to the "Farmers' Journal, the accredited organ of the Society for the protection of Agriculture, the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos, President"—one engraving represents the "Interior of the Cattle yard at Parker's Piece"—another, "Dinner of the Committee in the Hall of Trinity College"—then the "Grand Dinner in the Pavilion at Downing," where between 3 and 4000 sat down to dine together, and harangue, and give toasts, and drink to the honor, and glory, and profit of British Agricultural industry. The next is the representation of the "Ploughing Match sketched from the great Shelford Road." These Engravings alone, though but wood cuts, cost more than could be collected for a Maryland State Agricultural Society. From the journal above mentioned, and others, for all of which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Stevenson, we shall endeavor to present a sketch, which, condensed as it is, we fear may be regarded as too full, by those who are less greedy than ourselves, of all that savors of the plough. While we look upon our descent from English stock, as the sure guarantee of our progress and excellence in every thing which is the fruit of industry and perseverance, there are no two things in which the offspring should be more anxious to emulate the parent, than in her [illegible] in pride, and her habit of thoroughness.

The acquisition of this splendid Exhibition, where our country, and ours only, was kindly remembered, and ably represented, is thus introduced in the "Farmers' Journal:"

Second Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Cambridge.

In detailing to our readers the progress made by this excellent Society from its formation up to the present time—a period marked by, perhaps, more important and interesting events, having reference to the interests of the tillers of England's soil, than ever before recorded, it affords us the highest gratification to state—and sure we are that every farmer will bear us out in our observations—that it has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. It will possibly be recollected that the first public mention of this Institution was made by that truly patriotic nobleman, Earl Spencer—justly termed "*The Farmer's Friend*"—at the Smithfield Club's Annual Dinner in 1837, who then stated his firm conviction that the establishment of such a Society would be highly beneficial to the Agricultural community, and the results have fully borne out the justness of the views held by his Lordship. But we would not for one moment detract from the meritorious exertions made to bring the institution to its present proud pre-eminence by his Grace the Duke of Richmond—the noble President on this occasion—Sir James Graham—the *Romulus* of the present Agricultural era, Mr. Handley, M. P., together with a large number of our great landowners and others interested in the soil's productions, who are deserving of the warmest thanks of the nation at large—for such, indeed, it will in the main, benefit—for their unceasing endeavors to promote the welfare of our Agriculturists—the honest growers of England. This Society has been established for the purpose of including the whole country, without reference to politics or party, for improving the cultivation of the land and its productions, and placing by these means, those interested in the land, in that position which their great importance demands. By these means the blessings of plenty must be diffused through all classes; hence the Society may, in every sense of the word, be called "*National.*"

First day's Proceedings—Tuesday, July 14.

The Ploughing Match. The operations of the Society commenced by a grand ploughing match in a field of upwards of 40 acres, in the parish of Little Shelford, about four miles distant from town. The competition was to commence at ten o'clock in the morning, but long before that hour the road was crowded with equestrians, pedestrians, and persons in every description of vehicle. It much resembled the neighborhood of London on a Derby day, and the field was thronged like that of a race ground, but with this exception, that there was no dissipation, nor was there any refreshment. In fact, the assemblage was a most orderly one, from peer to peasant; each mingled in the crowd engaged in friendly converse, and although upwards of 20,000 must have been present, through the united vigilance of the London and local police, there was not a single robbery committed, nor an attempt made.

"Not a robbery!" This will appear remarkable to those who look upon every "old country" as a land of pick-pockets, and our own as the only one of honesty and abundance. Now we remember going to Gen. Jackson's inauguration, in company with four gentlemen, three of whom had their pockets picked in the President's house.

The prizes awarded to ploughmen and plough *boys* under seventeen, were delivered with appropriate and encouraging remarks, by the *Duke of Richmond.*

The prizes for best ploughing were five in number, being five, four, three, two and one sovereign; and the awards mention in all cases, not only the name of the plough-man, or boy, but that of his employer, and the *name of the plough-maker.*

Then follows an account of the "*Trial of Implements,*" and those enumerated as amongst the most prominent were four sub-soil ploughs, which have only within five years come into any general practice. At ten o'clock, there was exhibited Sir Edward Stracey's rack-heath plough, Mr. Hayward's, a light one, by Messrs. Ransome, and the Charlbury sub-soil. This department was well arranged, the operations commencing at ten o'clock, when four threshing machines were exhibited in operation in a large barn belonging to Mr. Empson, who kindly placed the valuable resources of his farm at the control of the committee. At eleven o'clock there was an exhibition of chaff-cutting machines and scarifiers; at twelve o'clock, a two horse and hand threshing machine, three drop drills, three turnip drills, and a dibbling machine; and at one o'clock several ploughs, crushers, harrows and horse hoes.

The Prize Essays. It having been determined [illegible] by the Vice-Chancellor being granted by the [illegible] instead of in the Town Hall (which was appropriated for the distribution of tickets for the dinner at Trinity Hall) as had been previously announced by the Council, the attendance was highly select and very numerous—the whole of the seats being filled some time ere his Grace the Duke of Richmond had arrived from the Ploughing Field. Whilst the company was assembling, several interesting discussions were carried on, with much ability, by various gentlemen present, on the rotation of crops, the breeding of cattle, ploughing, &c. His Grace, and the members of the Council on entering were loudly applauded. Having requested the company to be seated, the noble President proceeded, with the assistance of Mr. Pusey, M. P., to read the Essays. The first was that on

EARLY SPRING FEED,

(By Mr. W. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, near York, for which 20 sovereigns was awarded.)

The writer argued that, in order to procure an increased quantity much attention was necessary. Every breeder of Lambs should be careful not to allow his stock to partake of too much clover, as, in that case, great losses would be the inevitable result. In an experiment made, the turnips failed, the barley was overrun with weeds, and the trifolium was unusually bad. Conceiving the seed to be bad, it being of foreign production, the writer procured some English samples; still the crops were unsuccessful. Winter tares are an invaluable crop, and afford great nutriment to sheep. Spring food is decidedly inferior to other cultivated crops.—With respect to rye grass, it requires to be sown a whole year without being fit for food, while it prevents the sowing of the land in the spring: hence it was quite clear that it was not worth while to throw away a whole year's land for only one month's consumption. Rye should be eaten in the early stages of its growth, and precede a crop of rape. From course of rotation, the plough should be set to work immediately the ground is cleared, and in some years it might be better husbandry to lay on the manure before ploughing. This, with the droppings of the stock, and the brisk evaporation, would reduce the quantity of seed to two and a half bushels per acre, and to this a peck of rape should be added, in order to improve the seed; still no fears may be entertained of its becoming winter proud. The earlier the rye sown the better able it will be to withstand the winter's frost. The rye will be fit to consume about the first week in March or the beginning of April, while it is a bad practice to allow the rye to remain uneaten until the seed-stalk begins to shoot—the great advantage being that it interferes with no other crop. Usually the land is cross-ploughed a fortnight after the first ploughing; by these means the weeds are killed, and much good must be the result of this practice. The expense will be as follows:—

5½ bushels of rye at 4s. 6d.	11	3	
½ a peck of rape,	0	10½	
	12	1½	

To the above no expense should be added for land. Again, nothing is better relished by the stock at the season when the crop is fit for consumption, while it is readily relished at a period when fodder is much wanted.

The above is the substance of the valuable Essay which was sent to the Society, under the motto of "Green Grow the Rushes."

"The Transposition and Admixture of Soils," by Mr. W. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, near York, and for which a prize of twenty sovereigns was awarded, was next read. The writer forcibly argued the necessity of thorough draining. The expense, per acre, he had incurred, in the course of his experiments, was £5 9s. 3d., and at that outlay he had cultivated, at the expense of his landlord, twenty acres. In Marling, the outlay was £2 16s. 3d. The result of the crops was generally satisfactory. After the land was clayed over, the weeds were completely got rid of.—The writer considered marling highly advantageous.

The other Essays, owing to the advanced period of the day, were not read; but they were announced as follows:—

On the "Storing of Turnips," by Mr. W. E. Teach, of Gywardreath Lostwithiel, Cornwall, for which a premium of ten sovereigns had been awarded.

On "Plantations," by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson, of Gray's Inn, which had obtained the gold medal.

On "Gypsum as a Manure," by the same, for which a prize of ten sovereigns had been given.

We much regret that the papers received do not contain those essays, and more especially the one on "STORING TURNIPS," and the one on "Plantations." As to the use of Gypsum as Manure, it is probably better understood practically, in our own country, than in England, as its effects in our more arid climate [illegible] an agricultural revolution. Land of the poorest description, by the application of plaster and clover, is so easily and speedily raised, in fertility, to a capacity of producing heavy crops of tobacco, say 4 and 5000 weight "to the hand," that no landholder now, gives himself any uneasiness about not having *tobacco land.*

CROSSES. It is curious to notice the sporting propensities of the gourd family. How often have persons taken pains to preserve the seeds of some favorite melon or squash and been surprised when the new fruit appeared to find an article altogether *different from that out of which the seeds were taken. The cause is to* be found in the fact, unknown or unnoticed the previous year that the favorite melon or squash grew somewhere in the neighborhood of other kinds with which they imperceptibly mixed.

A neighbor of ours purchased last fall several small but rich marrow squashes in Boston market and brought them home. He was so pleased with them that he took pains to save the seeds for his benefit and that of his neighbors. None of them weighed over ten or a dozen pounds and were oblong with a point at the flower end. The other day one who had planted some of the seeds called us into his garden to see a strange sort of squashes which he had growing from these seeds. They were decided mammoths—would weigh, we should judge, 100 weight each, and in superfical contents were as large as barrels. We think, after all they are a fine squash but they all come from the little marrow squash. It is impossible to raise melon or squash seed and be sure of the same sorts next year, if different kinds grow any where in the neighborhood.—(Maine Cult.

DURHAM SHORT HORN CATTLE. The Editor of this paper was among the first to import cattle of this breed into the United States. The history of that importation may be seen in the American Farmer. The bull Champion, and heifers White Rose and Shepherdess, were sold on their arrival to the late lamented, patriotic and discerning farmer, Gov. Lloyd, for $1500 cash. Up to the moment of seeing them he contended that there were no better cattle in England, than on his Wye estate. At the Fair at Ellicott's Mills, to be held *this day, Wednesday,* the 16th of the month, there will be for sale two Durham short horns, a cow and a heifer, much larger, and equal in other points to White Rose and Shepherdess, which may be had at private sale for much less than these sold for. They were pronounced by a gentleman who had seen her to be equal to the short-horn cow sold by H. Clay, jr. for $2000. There will be there also for sale at auction, Irish hogs of the improved Ulster breed, which, in our judgment, are equal to any ever brought to America, and superior to some crack breeds.

[American Farmer.

[From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, of Sept. 7.]

The money market continues tight, and no prospect, at present, for relief. We do not learn that a bank in our State is discounting any kind of paper, except occasionally bills on the East. The notes of the Bank of Michigan still continue to be our principal circulating medium; which are advanced by the bank to the State, to carry on the public works. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank has a very limited circulation. The difficulties with the government have been adjusted, and the judgment paid the receiver in New York. Its notes are received for all State dues.—The St. Clair Bank still continues to pay specie; the greater part of its circulation is made payable in Ohio. The Macomb County Bank continues specie payments; but a small amount of its paper is in circulation. The bank of Pontiac, Calhoun county, and River Raisin, seem to stand as they have for the last year. We believe there are no legal proceedings against them. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank is advertised as being redeemed at Buffalo, at the same rates as other Michigan Banks. We learn that the injunction which has been on the institution has been removed. In the southwestern part of the State is mostly Merchants' and Mechanics' of Jackson, located at Brooklyn, and of the Adrian Bank institutions which were organized under the general banking law and have promptly redeemed their paper which we believe are the only banks that have continued to do business under the law.

Several of the Wild Cat Bank receivers have advertised the personal assets of the Banks for sale at auction. Some sales have taken place, but the amount bid for them does not average two per cent. We learn that the personal assets of the Bank of Coldwater to the amount of $75,000, were sold for $1,400; and those of Saline and Sharon at about the same rate. A letter from *V. L. Bradford, Esq. of Niles, in reference to the prospects of the Berrien County Bank,* says—"I fear the creditors will see that they will produce little or nothing. I hope that creditors will interfere and buy them in or they will get no dividend. The sale eventually of the collateral securities given to the State, of real estate, may produce something, but I fear the personal assets in my hands will not."

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1839. The value of Silk piece goods imported into the United States the last year, was $23,139,828; besides this the value of sewing silk imported during the same time, was $869,554; and of silk and worsted goods $2,319,884; the value of cotton goods imported, was $14,692,397; next in the scale of valne comes Iron, $12,051,668; Sugar, $9,924,682; Coffee, $7,614,103; Cloths and Cassimeres, $7,078,906, and other woollen manufactures, $3,567,161; Linens, $6,073e,278; Molasses, $4,364,234; Wines, $3,441,697; Furs, $3,158,029; Tea, $2,424,594; Earthen and stone ware, $2,189,887; Spirit, $2,222,426; Manufactures of Leather, $1,305,787; Indigo, $1,171,644; Thread and Cotton Lace, $1,214, 672; Raisins, $899,565; Leghorn Straws, &c. $841,983; Spices, $854,531; Salt, $887,092; Coal, $415,761; Cotton, $287,435; Beer and Ale, $238,959; Vinegar, $16,842; Wheat, $35,270; Potatoes, $22,663; Cotton, $287,435; Cigars, $1,026,748.

NEWSPAPERS. Bulwer very pertinently observes that the newspapers are the chronicles of civilization, the common reservoirs into which every stream pours its living waters and at which every man can come and drink. It is the newspapers that give to liberty its practical life its constant observation its perpetual vigilence, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper informs legislation of the public opinion and it informs the people of the acts of legislation. And this is not all—The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishments you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in a police court not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon that does not preach to us the awful lesson how imprudence leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. The newspaper is a familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. The newspaper is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferent, it may instruct the most profound.

HOPS. The accounts from England state that the hop crop has again failed, in a great measure, in that country. In consequence thereof, and of the indifferent crop here, hops will undoubtedly continue to sustain a high price.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page.

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

The French Journals are breathing nothing but war, and some of the English papers anticipate a change in the present relations between England and France.—But we cannot think that the French king will hazard a rupture with England if he can possibly avoid it. He has a war party it is true in his dominions, but for the present he finds quite employment enough for that class in the neighborhood of Algiers. Let him send off all his warhawks then in pursuit of the Arabs, and when he has fairly subdued them, it will be soon enough to think of meeting England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Porte combined. Mehemet Ali with all Egypt on his side will not prove an ally sufficiently powerful to enable the French nation to contend with the combined powers of Europe.

It cannot be possible that Louis Philippe is desirous of a war with these powers, for the safety of his crown has ever depended more on their good will than on that of the nation over which he presides. He knows the fickleness of the French too well to depend permanently on their good will for the security of his throne. But we are repeatedly told he may not be able to restrain the chivalrous spirit of the nation which now pants for war. There would be more force in this argument if Frenchmen had nothing to do and no military exploits to talk of. But this is not the case; and we repeat our advice—let him send off to Africa all his master spirits that are over anxious to be shot or to be surprised and butchered in the camp. The Arabs will take good care that no great number of them shall return to trouble His Majesty in France.

Louis Philippe does not intend to go to war with England until he has procured his new steamer men-of-war. It is said he has given his assent to a grant of 28,000,000 of francs, to build no less than 18 ships of war—14 to carry 100 guns each. They are to be called regular packets, and are to traverse the Atlantic in almost every direction—some to New York, some to Havana, some to South America, &c.

The English have long been superior to the French on the ocean—and this su- [illegible] should steam vessels of war be introduced they might put the French more nearly on a level with their neighbors in naval tactics, and Great Britain might not be able to maintain her ascendency on the ocean as she has done for a century past.

PREMIUMS ON FLOWERS. The exhibition of Dahlias took place at the Horticultural Society's rooms, on Wednesday, of last week and closed on Saturday. Col Wilder of Dorchester was very successful and obtained a number of premiums.

First. The premium prize for the six best dissimilar blooms, - - - $15,00

Second. For the best dahlia of any class, - - - - - - - - - - $5,00

Third. For the best 24 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - - - - - $8,00

Messrs. Charles Hovey & Co. obtained the following premiums.

For the second best 12 dissimilar blooms, - - - - - - - - - $4,00

For Asters the first prize, - - 5,00

For Annuals the second prize, - 2,00

Joseph Breck & Co. obtained the first prize on Annuals, - - - - - 3,00

CRANBERRIES. These should be gathered before the hard frosts come. Mr. Cyrus Ballard, of Framingham, has gathered 65 bushels of very fine ones from less than an acre of ground. To dry the berries he spread them on the barn floor, and mixed them with oat chaff, which can very easily be winnowed from them.

VEGETABLE STEAMER. On our advertizing page may be seen a description and a cut of a steamer for preparing food for animals. The construction is simple and it is probably the best kind of boiling and steaming apparatus which is made use of for such purposes.

A ROGUE CAUGHT. John Jackson, a coloured boy aged 19 was lately arrested in Philadelphia, on a charge of burning the factories at Trenton in N. J. some time ago.

GENEROSITY. *Fanny Ellsler*, the famous dancer, has generously offered to contribute a thousand dollars towards the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument.

RUN DOWN BY AN OMNIBUS. A boy named John Irving was killed in N. Y. on Monday, by the wheels of an omnibus that ran over him.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Wm. B. English, who publishes the Morning Herald, was brutally assaulted by a son of Mr. Pelby, of the National Theatre. It seems that Mr. English's criticisms upon the performances there were not quite agreeable to the boxer, and he undertook to correct the critic with his fist.

He is to walk up for his crime as soon as he can be caught by the officer—but at present he keeps concealed.

UNITED STATES BANK. The North American states that several of the banks of Philadelphia have offered to assist the United States Bank to the amount of three millions, on condition of its resuming specie payments. These Banks are, the Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania, the North American, the Northern Liberties, and the Moyamensing.

JESTING ON FACTS. Some scoundrel the other day set fire to a load of hay in Lynn, and the owner was glad to quit, saving only his horses which he had much difficulty in detaching from his wagon.—The culprit is supposed to be the man who was refused a baiting of the hay for his horse.

STOPPING THE PRESS. An officer of the State government of Maine recently prosecuted the publisher of the Portland Advertiser for a libel and seized his types and other materials for printing. The paper in consequence was not issued for several days—it came to Boston on Wednesday.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, &c. Next Wednesday the Middlesex Society will hold their annual fair at Concord. Mr. Hoar, the son of the Hon. S. Hoar, is expected to deliver the address.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—The dwelling house of Dyer Babbitt of Castleton, Vt., was destroyed by fire in his absence, and four out of seven of his children were burnt—his wife and three children escaped.

FIRE AT NATCHEZ. Two persons were recently burnt to death in a late fire at Natchez, which destroyed some old buildings.

Death by a Liberty Pole. On raising a liberty pole in Birmingham, Pa it broke in two, and killed a young man who stood near it.

A DISCOURSE ON HAYING is received; [illegible] *Hogs of the West.* A Cincinnati paper says, four hundred miles of hogs have there been killed this season.

A child left alone in a dwelling house in Haldimand, N. Y., was burnt to death, in consequence of its clothes taking fire.

FIRES ALL ABOUT. We learn from the Lowell Journal that the extensive barn and out-buildings belonging to Messrs. Pennock & Collins, in Billerica, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The cause supposed to be spontaneous combustion. There were over 20 tons of hay destroyed, together with a chaise, harnesses, and all their implements of husbandry. Nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the neighbors saved the dwelling house. No insurance.

The enterprising citizens of Provincetown fitted out three brigs last Spring for whaling. One of them says the Barnstable Patriot arrived home last week after an absence of six months, with a cargo of 700 barrels of sperm oil. She reported the other two, which she left filling up, one then having over 500, and the other 400, with a large whale alongside. Here is a cargo *taken at sea in six months*, worth *twenty thousand dollars*.

The Britannia left the Cunard wharf Thursday at one o'clock, having on board fifty-four passengers, and forty more engaged at Halifax. As she moved down the harbor, the band on the quarter deck of the Columbus played "God save the Queen." The wind was east, and the weather thick and rainy.

The British Queen was to leave New York Thursday, at two o'clock, P. M.

Fatal Accident. Capt. James Locke, of this city, threw himself from the third story window of Suffolk Hotel, in Elm street, last night,—his head struck against the curb stone of the side-walk, and he expired immediately. [Bay State Democrat.

Horrible Accident. Two blooming young ladies got *cotched* out in a shower very recently, and when they got home, the rain had washed the very *color out of their cheeks!* [Coos Dem.

In the case of Allen who had his trial in the Court of Common Pleas at Newburyport, on Monday and Tuesday on an indictment for setting fire to a factory building in Andover, the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A man died the other day in the prison at Ghent, who had been confined there forty-two years, having been condemned in 1798, for robbery with violence on the high road.

State Elections in October. In Georgia, on the 5th; Maryland, on the 7th; South Carolina, on the 12th; Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 13th.

[From the Daily Times.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, bringing news from England to the 12th inst.

We are indebted to the New York Sun for the best compilation of news brought by this arrival.

The general state of trade does not appear to have improved since our last arrival. There had been several great panics in the stock markets, and all kind of stock had fallen materially in the course of a few days before the Great Western sailed.

The most important news which the Great Western brings as is that received in London by the over-land mail from China, India and Egypt. Although every thing was quiet at Canton at the latest dates, yet the arrival of Admiral Elliot with his expedition, would be the signal of an immediate commencement of hostilities.

The Great Western brings out a valuable freight. She had fifty-four passengers—among them Mr. Jaudon, agent of the United States Bank, who brings with him nearly $500,000 in gold, intended, we presume, to facilitate the resumption of specie payments by the institution of which he is an officer.

One of the passengers, Mr. McLean, belonging to the South, Smyrna, Delaware, we believe, died of congestion of the brain, on the 21st September. His body was taken to New York.

The news from Egypt is also of deep interest. Mehemet Ali seems determined to resist all arbitration or encroachment of the allied powers upon what he affects to consider his rights. The English and French journals are almost wholly engrossed with the subject. Although there is every assurance given that those two nations will avoid a war between themselves, yet great preparations are making for such an event should it unhappily occur. Be this as it may, it will be seen from the accounts which we give that there is hardly a hope left that the difficulty between Mehemet Ali and the allied powers will be settled until rivers of blood have been shed.

Several insurrectionary movements among the Parisian operatives had taken place in the French capital at various times during the first ten days of September.

O'Connel, who had been for some time addressing large meetings in Ireland, consisting in some instances of 40,000 persons, on the Repeal of the Union, has retired to his farm in Kevry for a few weeks.

The crops all over Great Britain still promise to be abundant, with the single exception of the hop crops—the failure of which is attributed in a great measure to the absence of those electric showers during the present year, which prove so highly destructive to the smother fly, and other obnoxious blights.

The King of Hanover narrowly escaped being shot, by the accidental discharging of a gun, while he was out shooting.

Upwards of [illegible] actively employed [illegible] a suit of rooms [illegible]

The *pegging* of lobsters has been prohibited. This is an important item of domestic news.

Charles Kean was starring at Brighton with great success. He played Hamlet the first night, and Claude Melnotte the second.

The terms of the proposed engagement between Mad'lle Cerito and the Grand Opera of Paris were not agreed upon. It is said she will appear in London next season.

The continental powers are all arming. Manheim is at this moment the head quarters of 25,000 men of the duchy of Baden, Wirtemburg and Hesse; a second corps of 15000 is at Nuremburg. Mentz has an entire corps d'armee for its garrison. Not a step can be taken without encountering a Prussian or an Austrian soldier. Frankfort, which, by means of a railroad, is as it were at the gates of Mentz, has a garrison of Prussians and Austrians. Cologne has received a reinforcement. Coblentz is like the centre of a vast camp. The fortresses of Alexander and Francois, which command the town and mouth of the Moselle, and the citadel of Ehrenbreitstein, which the Prussian engineers have rendered almost impregnable, are encumbered with Prussian troops. So that an army of 100,000 men might be sent against Strasburg and Mentz in less than a week in case of war.

Austria is reinforcing her navy, and the garrisons of her fortresses.

France also continues her preparations. The ordinary credits for war contingencies amount already to nearly one hundred millions.

The English and French governments are reported by the Havre Journal to have signed a treaty of neutrality for all steam vessels containing passengers and correspondence in case of war. This is a master stroke of policy on the part of the English cabinet. Sixty emigrant ships leave the British ports monthly for the Australian colonies.

China. The British merchants were still at Macao, unmolested, but complaining of the delay of the expedition, and expressing their apprehensions that the differences would be patched up too easily for the sake of the tea revenue.

The Americans were making every preparation to expediate their business before the arrival of the expedition. Mr. Snow, the American Consul had left Canton and arrived at Singapore. A report prevailed that the Emperor had at length been convinced of Governor Levis' mismanagement, and had degraded him by the degrees. The Ghibzens were still in revolt, and it was feared that a new rebellion would take place in Nepaul.—Seah Loojah had become so unpopular that it was necessary to reinforce the army in Caberl.

A correspondence between the American merchants and the Canton authorities took place on the 25th of April, from which it appears that Lin treats the rumors of an English expedition being sent to China with utter contempt. The American merchants, through the vice-consul, petitioned that their ships might proceed to Whampoa to unload and take in their cargoes, to which petition the Governor sent a rather jesuitical reply.

Dates from Rangoon, May 27th, states that there was a rebellion to the northward of Amevapoora, and that even the capitol itself is suspected of being tainted with the spirit of disloyalty. It was reported from different sources that the present Governor of Rangoyn is to be superseded.

Egypt. The news from Syria is still warlike. Commodore Napier addressed a letter to the Governor of Beynot on the 14th ult., in which he summoned the town to surrender. He also sent a Circular to the English Consul instructing him to communicate to the consuls of the different Powers, and the British merchants at Beynot, that Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia had decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte—and also that he had demanded that the Turkish troops be put under his protection.

This only tended to increase the inflexibility of Mehemet Ali, and his reception of the Four Consuls, who waited upon him to receive his ultimatim, was brief and unceremonious, beyond all precedent. He would scarcely listen to them; declared that he had given them the only answer he intended to give; repeated that he had placed his trust in God; asked when they intended to depart, and wished to have no further conversation on the subject. Pipes and coffee were brought, and the conference ended in about three minutes after it began!

The troops of the Henjas began to arrive in Alexandria on the 20th. In the morning of the 26th a regiment of artillery entered the city, and two regiments of cavalry, and several of infantry were expected. These troops were to be stationed along the coast, and would be supported in the rear by 30,000 Bedouins.—There was then in and about Alexandria a force of 40,000 men; 20,000 more were on their march thither, and not less than 550 pieces of artillery were in battery on the coast.

Letters from Constantinople received in Alexandria state that the expedition against Syria would consist of 15,000 Turks, 20,000 Austrians, and 5,000 English.

The accounts from Algiers continue to be unfavorable. The towns of Medeah and Miliana, which form the boundaries of French conquest up to this period, are both in such a dreadful state, that the Marshal Governor had been obliged to dispatch a strong convoy for their relief with provisions. Almost all the garrison is sick and only 300 effective men are left to do the duty at Miliana, the remainder being in the hospital. The mortality was however not great, but provisions were getting low, the biscuit was all spoiled and the water detestable. Medeah was in the same state.

France. The movements of the Parisian operatives since the 2d instant, form [illegible] prominence in Paris.—journeymen wheelwrights, and workmen of different trades, have assembled in great numbers, variously estimated from ten to thirty thousand, in the public places in Paris, to deliberate among themselves on conditions they wish to enforce upon the masters of various establishments in trade. Their object is to reduce the day's work to twelve hours, instead of fourteen, as it has generally been, receiving the same pay.

A charge was made on the assembled multitude by the mounted Municipal Guards and Cavalry, by which several persons were wounded and some killed. A strong party of the National Guards were stationed in various quarters of Paris, and at the latest dates the workmen had mostly dispersed. It was supposed that the workmen would organize and again assemble in a short time.

The Capitole says, that although the operatives have returned to their employment, the evil remains as great as ever—that an effect cannot be produced without a cause, and, as the cause of this evil has not been removed, similar results are still to be apprehended.

The Journal des Debates has a long article on the consequences of the coalition of the tradesmen, and says that the worst result to be apprehended from it was, that the country would be lowered in the estimation of foreigners at a time when all the resources of the country were necessary to defend it against the consequences of the treaty of London.

The strike of the Parisian opperatives has in some degree moderated the tone of the French press on the Eastern question.

Russia has received another severe check on the part of the Lesghis, one of the Caucasian tribes south of Circassia, and allied with the latter power. General Golofief, with ten battalions of infantry, two of cavalry, and ten pieces of cannon, advanced upon a fortress about twenty miles to the south of Terck, a river which empties itself in the Caspian sea. When the Russian General had arrived within 15 wersts of the fortress he was attacked by Shemel, a chief of the Lesghis, and after several engagements, was compelled to retreat. Shemel then marched into the country of the Tschecheutzes, where the Russians have established military colonies these 15 years past. After he had destroyed the colonies he was joined by the tribe. A month afterward, on the 14th of June, the Russians again advanced to the attack, and were a second time beaten, with great loss. The Lesghis, encouraged by this success, traversed the Terck and on the 9th of August were ravaging all the country to the Caspian Sea. General Grabbe, who had the command of a corps at Havanopel, for the attack of Western Caucasus, is gone to the assistance of his colleague, who is surrounded on all sides by the victorious Lesghis.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 25. News has been received from Tiflis, that at the end of June the whole of the upper part of the celebrated Mount Ararat, in Armenia, had sunk down. For some days before the phenomenon a hollow noise was heard in the interior of the mountain, which was clearly perceived in all the neighborhood, of the settlement on the extensive periphery of the mountain. It is said that a large village and an Armenian monastery, dependent on the celebrated Etschmiadia, are buried with their inhabitants. We have not received the official accounts.

The Hanover Gazette announces that the operation of couching was performed on the prince royal on the 4th instant.—The pupil of the eye had been re-established, but it could not as yet be determined how far the prince would recover his sight. His royal highness was as well as could be expected.

INSURRECTION AT MADRID. By a royal decree dated Valencia, the 27th of August the new Spanish Ministry is consituted as follows:—M. Cortazar, Minister of Justice and President of the Council; General Xavier Espriox, Minister of War; Antonioy Zayas, Foreign Affairs; Firmin Artela, Minister of the Interior; Armen, Minister of Marine; Socaides, Minister of Finance and interim.

At the news of the formation of the ministry, which is in the sense of the majority of the Cortes, the municipality of Madrid declared itself in permanence on the 1st of September. The national militia took up arms, and occupied the principal posts. The Captain General Aldama received a discharge, which killed his horse, and wounded his aid-de-camp.—He took up a position at the Retiro with two battalions, a squadron and several pieces of artillery. The political chief Buerens was arrested and kept at the hotel de Ville. Notwithstanding the events of the day the aspect of Madrid was tranquil on the evening of the 1st of September.

POISONED BY CHEESE. Nine boys between the ages of eleven and fourteen, residing in the neighborhood of Seventh and Coates street, were all taken very ill on Saturday afternoon from eating some cheese that they had purchased among other refreshments, to celebrate a little innocent frolic gotten up among themselves. Several of them came nigh dying. Yesterday they were all doing well. [Phil. Gaz.

ACCIDENT. Two men were sadly injured yesterday in Medford while lowering the draw across the canal, near Curtis's shipyard. The draw came down suddenly and struck George Spear and Hazen Chapman. Spear is so badly hurt, his skull being fractured, that he is not expected to live; and Chapman is also a good deal hurt. Spear was badly wounded a few months ago, while blowing rocks and had just recovered. [Journal.

A young man named Isaac Hutchinson was killed very suddenly a few days ago, about three miles to the north of Trenton He was gunning, and accidentally discharged the contents of his gun through his body. He died in about an hour and [illegible]

George Hansell, in attempting to jump upon the cars as they were leaving Paoli on Monday was thrown beneath them and the wheels passing over his body, killing him immediately.

A young woman named Elizabeth Taylor, was so dreadfully burned at Philadelphia on Friday, by her clothes taking fire that her life is despared of.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. The trial of Mary Ann Floor, for murdering her husband by poison, which has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York for three days, resulted on Saturday evening in her acquittal. It was a tight squeeze betwixt life and death. Under the present state of public feeling, it is exceedingly difficult to procure a verdict for murder.

Shuster who murdered his mistress in Philadelphia the other day attempted to do himself the same kindness in prison by swallowing a dose of laudanum but the quantity was so great that his stomach rejected it, and did him little injury.—Times.

The body of James M. Peery, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen of Vandalia, Ill. was found near the outskirts of that town on Monday, 6th inst with evidences of death having been produced by the infliction of blows on the head.

A negro at Dubuque, Ill. who was suspected of having stolen some clothing, was seized by the mob and whipped to such a degree, that, with the breaking of his back and two of his ribs, his assailants left him dead.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Hamilton, U. C., on Saturday week. There was a rumbling noise in the earth, and some buildings were slightly shaken. To those who were in bed at the time, it seemed as if some heavy body had rubbed against the wall, followed by a tremulous motion. At the bay shore, the noise is represented to have been like the roaring of the sea, the lake at the same time being unruffled by a ripple. The whole passed off in about ten seconds. Its course apparently was from west to east.

The fire Thursday forenoon, was in an old building in Devonshire street, opposite the Democratic Reading Room. It was occupied by several families; the fire was extinguished before it had accomplished much harm. The house is owned by Hon. John Quincy Adams.

On the 3d of September the Exchange at the Hague was discovered to be on fire and the flames spread so rapidly that in a few hours this fine building was reduced to ashes. It is supposed that it was struck by lightning.

SICKNESS IN THE COUNTRY. We re[...] to hear of the prevalence of sickness [...] tensively through the country parishe[s...] Many persons who deserted the city [for] the sake of their health, have suffered [se]riously from a change of location. [...] Mississippi, and Alabama States also, [we] understand, the ravages of disease w[ere] quite alarming. The congestive fever [has] carried off a great many, and the na[mes] of several citizens of New Orleans [are] mentioned among the victims. Had [the] transient inhabitants of our city remai[ned] here, this summer, they would no do[ubt] have consulted their health as well [as] their interests. New Orleans has been [...] free from pestilence this season, as [the] granite mountains of New Hampshire; [and] there is every prospect of a continua[nce] of the same exemption till the appeara[nce] of winter. [N. O. Bulletin.

AN UNPLEASANT WAY OF RIDING. [A] person named Conrad, in Richmond, [...] having expessed himself very intemp[er]ately in relation to the abolition of slave[ry,] stating that he would willingly lend [his] aid to the negroes in an insurrection, [...] was seized by a number of citizens on [the] 5th inst and treated to a ride on a rail [for] some distance out of town. They [...] were about to duck him but desisted [on] his earnest assurance that if permitte[d to] depart in safety he would immediate[ly...] the place.

SQUINTING. The Medical Journal g[ives] an interesting account of an operation [for] the cure of squinting, or as it is more [vul]garly termed, *cross-eyed*. The opera[tion] was performed by Dr. John M. Di[x of] this city, a medical gentleman who [has] obtained great eminence for his sur[gical] and medical success. The muscle [by] which the eye is distorted is divided [with] little pain, and the eye in most case[s re]turns to its natural position. This [we] believe, is the first operation of the [kind] in New England, and Dr. Dix is cer[tain]ly entitled to great credit.

SHIPPING. The number of Ships [and] merchant vessels of large class now [lying] at our wharves, is beyond all former [ex]ample. The docks form one comp[lete] forest of masts. Most of these ships [we] presume, are intended to go South as [soon] as the new crop of cotton is ready [for] market to be used in the carrying t[rade] from Southern ports. If the cotton c[rop] is as short as represented, they will h[ard]ly reap such profits as they did last y[ear.] They will leave this port with rather [...] average cargoes unless they carry off [ev]ery thing from the city worth the ta[king.]

NAVAL. Commander William Bo[...] has been appointed to the command [of the] sloop-of-war Concord, now in this h[arbor,] and attached to the West India squa[dron,] in the room of the Erie, unseaworth[y.] Commander Taylor late of the Erie [has] leave of absence; the other officers [and] crew of the Erie have been transferr[ed to] the Concord.

It is said that Commander Si[las] Stringham is ordered to the comma[nd of] the sloop-of-war Boston one of the [...] [illegible] to the East I[ndies.] [Mercantile Journal.

The St. Louis Bulletin says:—"[A] gentleman from the upper country w[as] informed that an officer had arrive[d at] Tulle, from Jefferson City, to seize t[hose] who had been engaged in kidnapping [the] Mormons, but when he arrived he f[ound] them engaged in game of quoits, on an [is]land in the Mississippi beyond his ju[ris]diction. He also informs us that the [offi]cers of Illinois had not succeeded in s[eiz]ing Joe Smith and Sydney Rigdon."

A letter from South America, rece[ived] in Newburyport, states that the small[pox] had desolated the city of Panama, [the] population having been reduced by it [from] upwards of 20,000 to less than one [...] Almost every family in the city had suf[fer]ed by it, and the inhabitants had no kno[wl]edge of any means to stay its progress.

The Cincinnati News says, "Ford [&] Brothers, brokers on Third street w[ho] were to redeem the issues of the St. J[o]seph Railroad Co., have, it is rumor[ed,] followed in the footsteps of Graves, of [the] Ohio and Cincinnati Loan Office, a[nd] "sloped" to parts unknown. Two mo[re] brokers gone by the board.

The Baltimore Sun states that tw[o] peace officers in that city, finding a m[ob] of boys abusing a couple of women ma[de] an onslaught and drove off the boys.—When they had fairly succeeded in th[is,] the woman turned to and stoned them, in[juring] one of the officers so much that [he] is confined to his house.

FIRE. A two story frame dwelli[ng] house in West Cambridge, near Whit[te]more's tavern, occupied by Josiah Ru[s]sell, accidentally took fire in the secon[d] story, Tuesday evening, about a quarte[r] after 9 o'clock, and was burnt down—a[ll] the furniture was also burnt.

Samuel Young, a tobacconist in Phila[]delphia, was arraigned on Thursday fo[r] fraudulent insolvency in secreting prop[]erty to the amount of $30,000, from his creditors.

It is said that if chimneys when built are plastered with mortar well mixed with salt they will never need to be swept, as in damp weather the salt will melt and the soot fall down.

The London Times says "the French are new building fourteen 100 gun ships nine of 90 guns and twenty frigates. Is all this immense force preparing without *an object*.

The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question; "If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

The editor of the Galena Democrat recently discovered a lump of gold while digging in his potato patch.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott arrived in this city on Monday and took lodgings at the Tremont House.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

21 Shares	Boston and Wor. R. Road, 6¼ a 6½ pr c adv
28	do	Boston and Prov. R. Road, 95¼ a 95½ per sh.
10	do	Eastern Railroad, $97¾ per sh.
10	do	Western Railroad, $79¾ per sh.
20	do	Atlas Bank, $93¼ per sh.
17	do	Boston Bank, $53 for 50.
30	do	Traders' Bank, $93¼ a 93½ per sh.
20	do	City Bank, $87 a 87½ per sh.
10	do	New England Bank, 1½ per ct adv.
50	do	Phenix Bank, (Charlestown) $95¼ per sh.
22	do	State Bank, $56 per sh.
8	do	Tremont Bank, $96¾ a 97 per sh.
10	do	Shawmut Bank, $88¾ per sh.
5	do	Atlantic Bank, $89¼ per sh.
10	do	Charlestown Wharf Company, 42½ per sh.
10	do	Atlantic Insurance Company, $76 per sh.
9	do	Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Company, $12 per sh.
1	do	Boston Water Power Company, $71 per sh.
1	do	St. George's Company, (N. B.,) $85 per sh.

Dividend off all the above Banks except the *Shawmut.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. John Barnes, Jr. of Stoneham, to Miss Harriet Turner, of Charlestown.

Yesterday morning, by Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. Samuel A. Bradbury, of Boston, to Miss Louisa M. Welch of Monmouth, Me.

On Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Ezekiel Gale to Miss Lydia B. Kelley, both of Lowell.

In Dorchester, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Lewis Bowman to Miss Mary Jewell.

In Pembroke, Mr. Thomas Gardner, of P., to Miss Comfort Penniman, of Boston.

In Worcester, Sept. 24, by Rev. E. Smalley, Mr. Justin G. Fitch, to Miss Mary C. March.

In Fitchburg, Sept. 16, Capt. Ephraim Hartwell to Miss Charlotte B. Cheever.

In Shirley, by Rev. H. Brown, Mr. Luther Hartwell to Miss D. Holden.

In Groton, Mr. Edmund Longley, of Shirley, to Mrs. Adeline Stevens.

In Hadley, Sept. 2, Mr. Samuel Wilder of Leicester, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Samuel Seymour.

In Brattleborough, Sept. 8, by Rev. A. Brown, Mr. Josephus Nurse, of Bolton, to Miss Prudence H. Carter, of Leominster. Sept. 14, Mr Curtis Stickney, of Westminster, Vt. to Mrs. Lucy S. Baldwin, of South Royalston.

In West Newbury, Silas Follansbee, Esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth S. McKinstry.

In Andover, Rev. Joseph Haven, Jr. of Unionville, to Miss Mary Emerson, daughter of Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D.

In Bangor, Mr. Luther Bellows, of Holliston, Ms. to Miss Jane P. Hudson, late of Dorchester, Ms.

In Columbus, Ohio, May 3d, Mr. Flint, of Columbus, to Miss Maria W. Pike, formerly of Salem.

In Harvard, on Tuesday morning, Capt. Henry A. Welch, of Charlestown, to Miss Caroline, only daughter of Abijah Bigelow, Esq. of H.

DEATHS.

In Newburyport, on Friday last, Joseph Piper, son of Robert and Mary Ann Piper, aged 10 months.

In Newbury, Oldtown, on Saturday, Sept. 26, widow Hannah Poor, aged 88.

In Newbury, (Belleville,) on Sunday, Miss Mary P. Fowler, daughter of Mr. Moses F. aged 24.—At his father's residence, on Friday morning, John Picket, son of the late Major Joseph Picket, aged 16.

In Topsfield, Mr. John Phillips, aged 27. Mr. P. was killed by being thrown from a horse on Monday last. He was a very worthy citizen, and his sudden death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

In Salisbury, on the 13th inst., Mary Jane Babb, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Babb, aged 13 years and 5 months.

In Haverhill, Miss Betsey Smiley, 32.—A child of Mr. Joseph Spiller, 20 mos.

In Portsmouth, Miss Sarah Ann, aged 18, daughter of Mr. Michael Boardman. Miss Sarah Abby Judkins, aged 19. Miss Elizabeth Clapham, daughter of Thomas Clapham, Esq. aged 19.

In Reading, 26th inst. of chronic gastritis, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Franklin Buck, 34.

In Dedham, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, formerly of Boston, 14 months.

In Worcester, Sept. 24, Mrs. Mary W., wife of Mr. John Rice, 22; 25th, George Augustus, son of Mr. Lorenzo Billings, aged 3 years.

In New Braintree, Mr. Joshua Weston, 70, and Samuel Woods, 29, much lamented.

In Southborough, Mrs. Sally Bannister, 59.

In Sutton, Jan. 18, Mrs. Huldah, wife of Mr. Willard Dodge, 27.

In Millbury, Sarah C., daughter of Mr. Willard Page, 15 months.

In Winchendon, Sept. 22, Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel B. Grout, 6 mos.

In Brookfield, Diana, daughter of Mr. Jona. Vineca, [illegible]

In Boylston, Sept. 20, widow Hannah Dunton, aged [illegible]

In Templeton, Sept. 20, Mr. Enos A. Marshall, formerly of Ashburnham, 30.

In Petersham, Sept. 17, Mrs. Sarah Filmore, a pensioner in right of her husband, the late George Filmore, of Shrewsbury, who served in the Massachusetts line during the revolutionary war.

In Hopkinton, Sept. 17, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Ezekiel Guy, 66.

In Baldwinville, Sept. 14, David F., son of Col. Jonathan Baldwin, 8.

In Stockbridge, Sept. 20, Mrs. Susan Symmes, daughter of Wm. Livingston, late Governor of New Jersey, and widow of Judge John Cleves Symmes, of Ohio, 92.

In Vigo Co., Ia., July 27, Mr. Nathaniel Cotton, a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier of the revolution.

In Sherburne, Sept. 16, Lieut. Daniel Coolidge, aged [illegible], a revolutionary pensioner.

In Lowell, 26th inst. Albert Locke, Esq., 33, son of Hon. Joseph Locke, formerly of Ashby.

In Ashburnham, 22d inst. Mr. Lemuel Stimson, 82, a revolutionary pensioner, and a native of Weston.

On board brig Tybee, at New York from Savannah, 21st inst., off the Highlands, Mr. J. P. Puffer, 2d mate, of Sudbury, Mass.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week ending Sept. 26, 40; Males, 17; Females, 23; Stillborn, 1. Disease, consumption, 7, hooping cough, 3, infantile, 2, dysentery, 3, lung fever, 2, fits, 1, child bed, 1, fever 1, debility, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 1, cholera infantum, 1, syphilis, 1, old age, 2, erysipelas, 1, drowned, 1, [illegible], 1, canker in the bowels, 1, dropsy, 1, bowel complaint, 1, hemorrhage, 1, typhous fever, 1, paralysis, 1, croup, 1, small pox, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Oct 3.

Coals—The transactions since our last report have been of much importance. The last sales of Orrel and Newcastle were made at $8 a 8 25 per chaldron. Cargo Scotch Coals sold at 7 50 per do, cash; and Cannel, $10 a 10 25 per do. The market for Nova Scotia is exceedingly dull. A few small cargoes have been sold at $7 per chaldron, taken by manufacturers; a small import of Newcastle, fine and slaty, 7 50 per chaldron, cash, by auction. The business done in Anthracite has been principally with dealers, at about quoted rates. There is a larger supply of Cannel in the hands of retailers than usual, and the stock of English Coals, generally, is quite ample to meet the expected demand.

Coffee—There has been a good demand for most descriptions from the trade, and also for coastwise shipment. Sales of the week consist of Havana, 10¾ a [illegible]; do common, 9 c; St. Domingo, about 1000 a [illegible] bags fair, 9 a 9¼c. No Cape in market. Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11¼c; Java, 12½ a 12c; Rio, 10c per [illegible], 6 mos cr.

Fish—There has been an increased demand for shipping qualities, and our former improved quotations are fully supported. 5000 qtls Grand Bank have been sold at 2 58 a 2 79 per 112 lbs; Bay and Shore Cod, 2[illegible] a 2 25 per do; 1500 qtls small Codfish, 2 06 a [illegible] per do; Haddock, 1 00 a 1 12 do; Hake, 1 25 a 1 30 per qtl. There have been fewer arrivals of Mackerel, of late, and prices, in consequence, have been more fully supported. Sales No. 1, $13 a 13¼; No. 2, $11 a 11½, and No. 3, $6 a 6¼ per bbl.

Hides—The business done in this article has been of little interest; there is no stock of any consequence in market, and prices are improving. An import of 15 [illegible] Calcutta, weight a little over 7 lbs, sold at 1 20, [illegible]. A parcels of 10,000 Cape de Verd Sheep Skins, [illegible] each, 6 mos cr.

Hops—It is now fully ascertained that the crop will exceed that of the last year about one-third. About 2 [illegible] bales of the new crop have reached the market for [illegible], and taken by the dealers at 25c for first sort, [illegible] for second sort. The brewers, we understand, [illegible] orders in the market, but are not operating to any great extent at present prices. The crops of 1838 and 1839 having been all consumed for home use, and at high prices for the latter, leaves but little doubt that all the present crop for domestic consumption this season. The stock of Hops, growth of 1836 and 1837, is about 1500 bales at Boston and New York.

Iron—There is an ample stock of Old Sable to meet the prevailing demand of manufacturers; New Sable, not much in market, and in few hands. Sales Swedes, $82 50 per ton, 9 a 12 mos cr. Prices of the latter seem to acquire more firmness.

Leather—The stock of this article is rapidly accumulating, and the demand of late has been comparatively limited, but as arrivals of hides this season are not likely to be large, the market will probably assume a more encouraging appearance, and prices be again recovered.

Molasses—There does not appear to be any material change in either description; sales are not large, and we continue to quote the former prices, which have been realized for the general sales of the week; 500 hhds Cuba tart, 21c; 2 a 300 do do sweet, in lots, 24c; 200 do Trinidad, 27c, and by auction, 100 hhds Cienfuegos, 26 a 26½c; a lot of New Orleans, 24½c; 100 hhds Porto Rico, 30c; 40 tcs do do, 29c, 4 mos.

Provisions—The market for new Beef is wholly unsettled, a few parcels have made their appearance, but the sales afford no criterion of sustaining prices, and our usual quotations are omitted. Pork is in fair demand, and stock materially reduced.

Seed—The season is about over for grass seed; the planting this fall having been about finished. Notwithstanding seed has been so high, more land has been laid down than usual. Other seeds remain the same.

Salt—The transactions since our last report comprise about 8000 hhds St. Ubes at 1 87½, 6 mos, and a cargo to arrive at the same price; the arrival to-day, we learn, had been previously disposed of; 3000 hhds Cadiz, 1 90 a 1 93¾, 6 a 8 mos cr; a cargo Turks Island a shade below 2 50 per hhd, 6 mos cr. There is but one parcel of Liverpool bag Salt in first hands, which is stored for an improved market. The demand from the trade of late has been considerable, and some sales have been made to go out of the market, at 1 60 a 1 62½ per bag.

Sugar—The market has been rather quiet for box Sugars this week; sales have been about 700 boxes brown, to the trade, and 500 do, to go South, for refining, at previous rates. The stock being light and no late arrivals, prices are more firmly sustained. An entire importation of 270 hhds Porto Rico, was taken on landing, to go out of the market, the exact prices not transpired, but sustaining former quotations; 50 hhds do, of another import, good, 8c, 6 mos cr. A sale by auction was made yesterday of 163 hhds do do, 7 35 a 8 25 per 100 lbs.

Tea—The accounts by the Great Western have had a tendency rather to strengthen the views of holders, and to render prices more firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, October 3. Flour—The advices by the Great Western being decidedly less favorable for shippers, and dealers anticipating some reduction in consequence, in Southern markets, have felt less inclined to operate, except at lower prices, which holders have in but few instances acceded to. The sales consist of 700 bbls Howard St., old, 5 31¼ a 5 37½; 300 do do new Philadelphia, 5 50, cash and 60 days cr; 600 bbls Fredericksburg, old, 5 25, 4 mos; an entire parcel of 1000 bbls do. new, for shipping, at about 5 50, on long credit; Genesee, good common brands, $5 a 5 12½; and fancy, 5 18¾; choice do do, 5 25 per bbl, cash.—The accounts of the progress of the harvest in England continue very favorable, and the opinion seemed very general that the product will exceed an average.

Grain—The mild state of the weather, for the past few days, has materially influenced the retail demand. Dealers, notwithstanding, have evinced a disposition to operate freely in yellow flat Corn, at previous prices; but white, being in more abundance, has declined a shade from former sales. Several cargoes of the former have been taken at 61 a 62c; and the other, 56 a 57c per bushel. Oats, Southern, 32 a 32½; Northern, none in market; would command 40c. Rye, but little doing, and of good Southern there is but little in market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. Genesee Flour has sold fairly this morning at 4 81 a 4 88; good brands have brought the latter price. 3000 bbls Georgetown Flour have been sold at 5 25, cash; good brands are held at 5 37; a parcel of scratched Ohio sold at 4 62. There was one sale of Northern Rye at 61½c, and one at 62½c. Corn is 58 a 59c per 56 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. Flour has been dull since the last English advices. The export demand is limited. We hear of no sales of fresh Pennsylvania under 5 25, but a small decline is looked for 1000 bbls Brandywine Flour at 5¾; Rye Flour, 3¼.

Grain—Pennsylvania Wheat is dull at 1 08c per bushel; sales of prime Southern at 1 05, superior and [illegible] do., dull at 80 a 90c; yellow corn by the cargo, 59 a 60c; white do, 55 a 56c; Oats scarce and wanted, 26 a 27c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26. Flour has a downward tendency; sales of Howard St. 5 12½ a 5 18¾ for good common brands from stores; extra brands, 5 25; car and wagon price, $5 a 5 12½, chiefly at the latter price per barrel; 300 barrels City Mills have been sold at 5 00 cash, Susquehanna is held at 5 25

Grain—A lot of white wheat, not prime, sold yesterday at 1 15 per bushel; strictly prime, for family Flour, will command 1 20; Susquehanna white sold at 1 09; prime red, 1 06; Virginia and Maryland, good to prime, 90c a 1 00; New York Rye for distilling, at 65c, cash; Maryland, 58 a 62c; Susquehanna, 65c; white corn, 53 a 54c; yellow, 56c; Oats, 27 a 28c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush		a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Marrow Squashes, per lb.	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	8	a	12
Brocoli, each	12½	a	12
Parsley, per peck		a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	8	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
Green Corn, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	75	a	1 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Peaches	3 00	a	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	1 25
Watermelons	12½	a	25
Muskmelons	12½	a	25
Cantelopes	6	a	12
Seckel Pears, per half pk	62½	a	75
Barberries, per bush	50	a	62½
Cranberries, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62
" Sweet Water, per lb.	25	a	37
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	24	a	27
" firkin	16	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	9
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen		a	14
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9½	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	12	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	12	a	12½
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	12½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	
Tripe, per lb		a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6¼	a	12½
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per pair	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	10 00	a	10 50
Orrel, do do	8 25	a	8 50
Picton, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs		a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do		a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket		a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel		a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do		a	
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel		a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do		a	2 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	14½	a	15
St. Salvador	10½	a	11
Maranham	11	a	12
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	75	a	90

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality		a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	80
Straw	35	a	40

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	23	a	25
2d do do do		a	

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	47	a	50
Northern		a	

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 37	a	2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Sept. 28. At market, 675 Beef Cattle, 330 Stores, 3500 Sheep, and 1160 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected from last week. We quote first quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, 5 25 a 5 50; third quality, $4 a 5.

Stores—Yearlings, $8 a 11; two year old, $14 a 18; three year old, $22 a 28.

Sheep—Sales quick. Lots sold for 1 33, 1 50, 1 71, $2, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75

Swine—Lots to peddle sold at 3 a 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows; a lot at 2¾ a 3¾c; and a lot extra at 3¾ a 4¾c. At retail, 4 a 5½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. Beeves—There were 1250 Beef Cattle at market, including 400 left last week, 200 from the South, and the balance from this State. Sales of 850 at $5 a 7 50, averaging 6 50 per 100 lbs. Market same as last week.

Sheep and Lambs—There were 4475 offered, 4175 sold at 1 25 a $4 each for Sheep, and 75c a 3 50 each for Lambs; prices something lower.

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED, a single man to take the whole charge of a small Farm. A liberal compensation will be paid to one who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and who is willing to devote his whole time and attention to the interest of his employer. A satisfactory recommendation will be required. Inquire at this office. 3t*—oct3

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,
oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

AGAWAM HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

FLETCHER'S TRUSS.

L. ANGIER, Medford, Mass. Proprietor. To all persons afflicted with Hernia or Rupture, particularly laboring men, this Truss is earnestly recommended. The writer is fully aware of the almost innumerable claims that have been made upon the public in behalf of other Trusses, and he will not deny that many such have yielded temporary advantage; but the Truss of Dr. Fletcher combines advantages that belong to no similar invention; and promises in most cases, not only relief but cure. Many hard working men, whose labors have been suspended or lessened one half in consequence of Rupture, have been restored by relinquishing the common Truss, and adopting Dr. Fletcher's.

If there be a man, woman, or child, in this Commonwealth, (and it is a well ascertained fact, that there is one at least in every ten of our population,) afflicted with rupture, either single or double, let immediate application be made to Mr. Angier, at Medford, or his numerous Agents, and have one of Dr. Fletcher's Trusses applied.

The writer of this has no other interest in the success of this most admirable instrument, than that which springs in the breast of every man who is desirous to benefiting his fellow beings. Were he permitted to cite the names of those individuals who have discarded all former trusses and adopted Fletcher's, he could give a goodly list of all ages and both sexes, and belonging to all professions and business. And what is very remarkable, and proves every thing that has been said in favor of Fletcher's Truss, not a case has occurred, to the knowledge of the writer, in which this instrument properly applied, has failed of the benefit promised. It has one singular advantage that may be named. It is worn without the perpetual consciousness of having such an instrument attached to the body;—it accommodates itself to every motion of the body, and however great the bodily exertion may be, never becomes displaced.

The cost of the Truss can prevent no one from trying it, being very reasonable; and when its superiority over all other inventions is taken into consideration, it amounts to almost nothing. tf—sept19

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly for us*, by *experienced cultivators*, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seed wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $ to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

NEW STRAWBERRY.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen *well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country*, have seen the bed in full bearing, and undesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid*,) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

☞ *7 Merchant's Row, Boston.*

aug 22 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.

Boston, March 28, 1840.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*,

20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*,"

A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—a medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.*

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences, turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Sniaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1¼ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Sept19—4t

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue-Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Cambletts—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble,	Gros de Afrique,	Gros de Levant,	Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples,	Gros de France,	Gros de Rhine,	Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice artice at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PÆONIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, }
Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

POETRY.

[From the Boston Morning Post.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

BY THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

"Knight's candles are burnt out."—Shakespeare.

In the days when I went swindling,
A short time ago,
The landlords launched me out their best,
And I was "all the go;"
I danced and sung the jocund song,
And quaffed with relish keen;
And nought but mirth and jollity
Around me could be seen.
So thus I passed the pleasant time,
Nor thought of care or wo,
In the days when I went swindling,
A short time ago.

My heart was light, my head was bright,
And briskly flew the cash,
While other people's pockets served
To help me cut a dash.
When I appeared the damsels leered,
And lovers dam'd the hour.
Old ladies sighed, young maidens cried,
And stern papas look sour;
And thus I passed the pleasant time,
Nor thought of care or wo,
In the days when I went swindling,
A short time ago.

But now, Columbia, to thy shores
I bid a long farewell,
And leave more unpaid bills behind
Than I incline to tell;
But I'll unite, when over sea,
With other Diddlers there,
To sing the land where foreign swells
Are patronized 'with care,'
And thus I'll pass the pleasant time,
Nor think of Richard Roe,
As I did when I went swindling,
A short time ago.

CAMBRIDGE.

The oldest University in the United States is established in this town and the buildings stand on an inclosed plain of fourteen acres, around which forest trees are planted. These buildings are large and commodious, and have been built at different times, as the convenience of the officers and students required. Most of them are of brick; the most modern are granite, and they bear the names of the several patrons of the Institution. First we come to Massachusetts Hall, the most ancient of the present buildings, built in 1720. Harvard Hall, the building with a cupola, was built in 1765. University Hall was built in 1814 of Chelmsford granite, nearly white. Its measure is 140 by 50 feet, and 42 feet in height. Holworthy Hall was erected in 1812; Hollis Hall in 1774; and Stoughton Hall in 1804.

This University has now flourished for two centuries. It has received protection and assistance from the State, and donations from private individuals, and the funds at the present time are understood to exceed half a million. The library contains forty two thousand volumes and is the largest in the United States. Its philosophical apparatus, chemical laboratory, anatomical museum, and cabinet of minerals are all very valuable. A botanical garden is attached to the Institution; the sciences of Theology, Law, and Medicine, have each distinct departments, and courses of lectures on those subjects are annually given. It is governed by a Corporation, and a Board of overseers.

There is a printing establishment called the University Press, which is celebrated for the beauty and accuracy with which it sends out classical books in the various ancient and modern languages. This is the most ancient printing establishment in America. Winthrop's Journal says, "a printing house was begun at Cambridge by one Daye at the charge of Mr. Glover, who died on sea hitherward; the first thing printed was, The Freeman's Oath—the next was an almanack, made for New England by Mr. William Peirce, mariner; the next was the Psalms, newly turned into metre."

THE WASHINGTON ELM.

This stands in the westerly corner of the common in Cambridge, and is thought to be one of the trees belonging to the native forest. The American Magazine says, "Amid the changes that have taken place in the *world*, and particularly in America and New England, it has stood like a watchman, and if it could speak, it would be an interesting chronicler of events. The early settlers of this country had hardly finished their rude log houses, before they proposed to make the village in which it stands the metropolis of the country; and but few years elapsed before they laid the foundation of Harvard University so near that it may almost be shaded by its branches.

Not far from it was the spot where the public town meetings were held; it was also the tree under which the Indian council fires were lighted more than two hundred years ago. When the drum was used in Cambridge instead of the bell to summon the congregation to the place of worship, or to give warning of a savage enemy, the sound floated throughout its trailing limbs; and when the officers of the college discharged the duty of inflicting corporal punishment with their own hands, who knows but their lugubrious lamentations may have mingled with the breezes that disturbed its foliage."

It is said that the famous Whitfield held forth under this same tree; and that it was here under its spreading branches that General Washington first drew his sword in New England, and resolved it should never be sheathed till the liberties of his country were established. This tree must be nourished and cherished to the end of time. Let no rude hand mar its fair proportions, or pass it without a reflection on the days that have gone by—on the memorable scenes which this tree has witnessed.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

In Cambridge and in Watertown is a woody hill, formerly known by the name of Sweet Auburn. The whole enclosure contains one hundred acres, and has been purchased at different times by the Horticultural Society, which has given it the name of Mount Auburn. This is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in the United States. It lies about four miles from the city, and is designed to be used as a burying place, in which the dead may rest undisturbed by the hand of avarice, which in cities can spare no ground, even to shelter a departed friend.

A portion of the land next to the road and now under cultivation, constitutes the experimental garden of the society. The land is bounded by the main road, leading from Cambridge to Watertown, on the north side of it, and by the Charles river on the south. The inner portion, which is set apart for the purposes of a cemetery is covered throughout most of its extent with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of kinds. This tract is beautifully undulating on its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep shady valleys. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn, is 125 feet above the level of Charles river, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of Charles river, with the cultivated fields and hills rising beyond it, and the blue hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. The village of Cambridge, and the venerable edifices of the University, are situated about a mile to the eastward. On the north, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody shores. Country seats and cottages in various directions, particularly on the elevated land at Watertown, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene.

It is proposed to erect at some future time on the summit of Mount Auburn, a tower, after some classic model, of sufficient height to rise above the tops of the surrounding trees. This will serve as a landmark to identify the spot from a distance, and as an observatory, commanding an uninterrupted view of the country around it. The grounds of the cemetery have been laid out with intersecting avenues, so as to render every part of the wood accessible. These avenues are curved and variously winding in their course, so as to be adapted to the natural inequalities of the surface. Over the more level portions the avenues are made twenty feet wide, and are suitable for carriage roads.

Lots of ground containing each three hundred square feet, are set off as family burial places, at suitable distances, on the sides of the avenues and paths. The perpetual right of enclosing and of using these lots as places of sepulture, is conveyed to the purchasers of them by the Horticultural Society. The plan of this Cemetery cannot fail of approval by those who have reflected on the impropriety and the inconvenience of establishing burying grounds in large cities. If we may be allowed to judge from appearances, this establishment has been very well conducted, and meets very generally with the approbation of judicious citizens, and intelligent travellers. The whole establishment is honorable to the heads and hearts of those who devised it, and will be a lasting monument of the liberality of those who contributed to its founding.

PRESERVED FISH. A London paper has the following impromptu on the marriage of the man with this singular name, in New York, to Miss Mary Shepard.

"Folks wonder now, when men do change,
Each one to suit his wish;
But here a lovely *Shepherd* lass
Has been transformed to *Fish*.

Although 'twas strange, yet every one
Declares the lass deserved
Not only to be changed to *Fish*,
But also be *Preserved*.

And for their future happiness
They have our kindest wishes;
With hopes that they may have their share
Of loaves and little Fishes.

THE CHINESE.

The present singular aspect of foreign affairs can hardly have failed to strike the attention of all thoughtful observers. The great European Powers, having pretty much adjusted their own reciprocal relations, have turned their eyes to the continents of Asia and Africa. Christianity is pushing her footsteps into the dominion of Mohammedanism and Paganism; France has taken possession of the Southern shores of the Mediterranean; Russia is extending her gigantic arms beyond the borders of the Caspian; and England, having already crossed the Indus, in her march of Indian agrandizement, is now sending her troops to the still farther shores of the Chinese Empire. We have thought that just at the present critical juncture of affairs, between England and China, some short notice of the latter nation might be acceptable to our readers.

What then is the character of this people, taking the English themselves as our witnesses, and authority? *Who and what are the Chinese?* In answering this question, the first thing to be borne in mind is, *their immense numbers*. They constitute *more than a third part of the whole human family*. A recent English writer states the number of those who use the Chinese alphabet, at *four hundred millions!*

The Chinese Proper, of whom it is our purpose more particularly to speak, occupy a climate, resembling, in many of its leading characteristics, that of New England; and, strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless, sufficiently evident, that they themselves resemble, in many respects, the inhabitants of New England. There is no other people on the face of the earth so distinguished for cheerful, hearty, contented industry, as the Chinese. Property is generally secure, and no where is it more equally diffused. There is but little of extreme poverty, and there are but few overgrown fortunes.

They are more universally educated than any other people, and nowhere else is the respect and the veneration for learning, and for learned men, so general and so profound.

Almost the only aristocracy which they recognize and encourage, is that of talent and letters. All their officers of State are chosen from amongst those who have distinguished themselves in literature, regardless of their position in society. Captain Laplace, a French writer, in speaking of the Chinese, and especially, let it be remarked, of the common people, says: "In China, the knowledge and the arts, which have given such an impulse to the industry of France and England, are much as they were in Europe, above a century ago; but I repeat that the Chinese are very much our superiors in *true* civilization,—in that which frees the majority of men from the brutality and ignorance which, among many European nations, place the lowest classes of society on a level with the most savage beasts."

In religion, the Chinese profess a Monotheism, almost as sublime and spiritual as that of the Hebrews. They have full faith in the immortality of the soul, in its dependence on God, and in a future state of retribution. The code of morals, which they receive from their great teacher, Confucius, is second only, in dignity, comprehensiveness, and purity to that of Christ. Taken as an entire people, they have been, for more than two thousand years, freer from many of the crimes and vices of humanity,—from war, extortion, cruelty, injustice,—from ignorance,—from licentiousness, than any Christian nation in the world. The very fact itself, of their sincere and deep veneration for their great moral teacher, during this long period of time, is proof sufficient of the excellence of their character. Every Chinese is made familiar with the almost divine precepts of that philosopher, who, in the words of Du Halde, would restore to human nature that primal lustre and original beauty which it received from heaven, but which had been dimmed by the shadows of ignorance, and the contagion of vice; who counselled his disciples to obey the Sovereign of heaven, to honor and fear him, to love their neighbors as themselves, to conquer their appetites, to free themselves from the dominion of their passions, and to consult, in all things, the voice of reason, and right.

Such, in brief outline, is a sketch of the favorable aspect of the character and condition of the Chinese. Such are the people against whom the Christian Government of Great Britain is at this moment sending forth its armed legions, in order *to chastise*, as the phraseology goes, their insolence and audacity in presuming to enforce their own laws against a ruinous and illegal traffic. We intend, in some future paper, to present our readers with a short history of this opium quarrel; and, in the mean time, we most devoutedly hope, that whatever *chastisement* there may be, in this business, will fall on the heads of the aggressors, and not on those of the Chinese. [Lowell Jour.

A NEW WAY TO CHEAT THE DEVIL.—The Paris Sketch Book—recently published—presents a variety of anecdotes, sketches, &c. to suit almost every taste. Among the lighter articles, is one entitled the Painter's Bargain, which states that one Mr Gambouge, a poor painter with a scolding drunken wife and not a sou in his pocket sells the "remainder" of himself to the devil on condition that in the interim the latter is to do his bidding in every thing. When the last year of the seven of feasting and wealth is half expired Mr Gambouge feeling exquisite qualms as to the fare which awaits him and having tried every manner and means even to the Pope's absolution to get rid of the contract but in vain—hits upon the following ingenious expedients. He gives a great feast to all his friends; calls up the devil at dessert time and handing over to him his red faced spouse, Griskinissa, commands him to live with her for the next six months! This is too much, even for the devil and in gnashing his teeth bitterly, he tears up and annuls the hateful contract, and leaves Gambouge to "go to the —— his own way." [Courier.

MORALS OF HANGING.

We know not from what work the following terrible passage is extracted. We find it in the Albany Daily Advertiser.—It bears harder against punishment by death than a whole acre of homily.

THE HANGMAN AND THE JUDGE. "Did your lordship ever attend a killing time at the old Bailey? If not pray favor me with your company; not on the gallows, but staying in the street, amid a crowd that always assemble, when I am at work for you and the sheriff. Perhaps it will add to the zest, if you come when I have a young woman to stiffen, supplied by yourself. Will the fluttering of the petticoats as she swings in the wing, produce a pleasant sound in your ears, my learned master? Fail not to watch the people, the women and children—good, bad, and indifferent, who have gathered to behold the sacred majesty of the law. You will see such flashing of the eyes and grinding of the teeth—you will hear sighs and groans, and words of rage and hatred, with fierce curses on yourself and me; and then laughter; such as it is of an unnatural kind, that they will make you sick! You will feel—no—why should you feel, any more than your faithful journeyman? We shall go to our breakfasts with good appetites, and a firm conviction that every hanging but changes many sneaking pilferers into roving robbers, fit for murder.

"A few years ago I was called out of town to hang a little boy who had been convicted of malice of forethought. If guilty, he must have been in the habit of going to executions. Ten thousand came to dabble in the young creature's blood. That was the youngest fellow creature I ever handled in the way of business; and a beautiful child he was too, as you have seen by the papers, with a straight nose, large blue eyes, and golden hair—I have no heart, no feeling; who has in our calling? But those who came to see me strangle that tender youngster, have hearts and feelings as we once had—*Hare*—no, had; for what they saw was first to make them as hard as your servant or his master.

They saw that stripling lifted fainting, on to the gallows, his smooth cheek of the color of wood-ashes—his little limbs trembling, and his bosom heaving sigh after sigh, as if the body and soul were parting without my help.

This was a downright murder, for there was scarcely any life to take out of him.

When I began to pull the cap over his baby face, he pressed his small hands together, (his arms you know were corded fast to his body,) and he gave me a beseeching look, just as the calf will lick the butcher's hand. But cattle do not speak; the creature muttered, "pray sir, don't hurt me." "My dear," answer I, "you should have spoken to your master; I'm only the journeyman, and must do as I am bid." This made him cry, which seemed to relieve him, and I do think I should have cried myself if I had not heard shouts from the crowd—"Poor lamb!—shame!—murder!" "Quick," said the Sheriff, "ready," said I. The Reverend gentleman gave me the wink, the drop fell; one kick and he swayed to and fro, dead as the feelings of the christian people of England.

The crowd dispersed, some swearing, some weeping with passionate exclamations; some swearing as if hell had broken loose, and some laughing, while they cracked blackguard jokes on you and me, and the parson, and the dangling corpse. They had come for the sight; they would have come to see an angel murdered.—They had come to get drunk with strong excitement, and they went back, reeling filthy with the hot debauch. They had come to riot in the passions of fear and pity; they went back some in a fever of rage, others burning with hate, some hardened in heart like me or you; all sunk down in their own respect, ready to make light of pain and blood, corrupted by the indecent show, and more than ever ready to make work for us, the judge and the hangman."

AN ALIGATOR STORY—*Founded on Fact.* While the music and fireworks were going on at Bayou La Branche, on Sunday evening, an alligator popped his long, black snout out of the water, and, speaking in the original Choctaw, wished politely to know what was the meaning of such proceedings.

A young gentleman present, either not understanding the language, or deeming the intrusion an insult, immediately dashed into the sea, "accoutred as he was," and jumped upon the creature's back.

Considerable splashing and floundering ensued, for the young man wanted to make a horse of the aligator, and in doing so he proved himself a "horse," so that there was half horse, half alligator and enough over to make a good sized catfish.

The young man succeeded, and there is no joke about this part in dragging the aligator ashore, where he was formally introduced to the company and indulged with a view of the fireworks.

As his story was translated to us by the interpreter, it seems nothing but simple curiosity brought him to the place. He meant no offence he said, but felt extremely hungry, and if any gentleman would favor him with a leg or an arm he would esteem it as a personal obligation. He was neutral in politics, and intended to take no part in the coming contest.—Though, he said, he had a proposition to offer our government, whereby he and his people wished to be employed against the Florida Indians.

His case will, in all probability, undergo further investigation. [Picayune.

Coal Mines near the Black Sea. A traveller, who has been to visit the coal mines lately discovered near the Black Sea, reports, that if the Government knew how to avail themselves of the wealth of those mines, this discovery will be an immense benefit to the country.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that, at an education meeting lately held in that city, the Rev. Dr. Beecher related the following "dream," being a beautiful illustration of the importance of individual action—and showing that in our republican country, although it is only the mass which acts through the laws, it is the *individual* which moves the mass:

"He said he had a dream, which, like other dreams, did not wholly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. He was travelling near the sources of the Monongahela, and, in passing over a rough country, at every short distance, met a little stream, which he could step over; but all of them were going the same way. At last he asked one where he was going?—"Why," replied the little rill, "I am going to New Orleans. I heard the people there want a great canal, a thousand miles long, and fifteen feet wide, and I am going to help make it." "And pray what can *you* do? I can step over you. What can you do?" "I don't know what I can do; but I shall be there." And so saying it hurried on.

He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to make the grand canal, on which the steamships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. On the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto, and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of little streams, hurried on by the same impulses, and which, while he yet spoke to them, passed out of sight. None knew what he could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on, till he came to the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made! The noble steam-ship rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished, they were again replenished to the brim, by every mountain spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills make the stream, the stream river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way, rejoicing, to the glorious ocean. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human affairs. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls on the ocean of eternity.

ALL IS FOR THE BEST.—*An Eastern Tale.* Sabat hastened across the sandy plain. Many robbers were about, and he feared to be overtaken by night before he reached the little town of Bassa. He was a poor merchant, and his scanty stock in trade was all packed on the back of one ass. The tired beast went on slowly—it was quite dark before they reached the walls of Bassa—the gates were closed for the night. In vain Sabat knocked; in vain he besought the guard to let him and his poor beast pass in; the only answer he received was a flat refusal. Robbers, the guard told him were in the neighborhood, he was perhaps one of them; at all events the gate should be opened for no one, until the morning light. Sad news this for poor Sabat, who had as much reason as any of the townfolks to fear the robbers. He consoled himself, however, by his favorite proverb," God is good, and what he does must be for the best, whether we see it or not." Commending himself, therefore, to this good God, he tied his ass to a tree at a little distance from the town, and with his bundle, which contained all his worldly treasure, for a pillow, he laid himself down to rest on the bare ground, and slept securely and in peace. At break of day he went into the town, but what was his surprise to find it a scene of ruin and confusion. At midnight a troop of robbers had broken in through a gate opposite near by to that where Sabat lay: and, while he slept quietly, they plundered the town and slaughtered the inhabitants. "God is indeed good," cried Sabat clasping his hands, "and all he does is for the best: but we do not see sometimes till the morning, why our evening prayer is refused?"

FEMALE INFLUENCE. Every where throughout the circle of her intercourse, her influence is felt like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent, and unseen; yet pervading and efficient. But in the domestic circle its power is concentrated, and is like the life giving beams of the sun awakening, illustrating, and almost creating the moral aspect of the scene. To speak first of the final relation—none can conceive how much a daughter may promote the comfort and the moral benefit of her parents, but those who have seen the female character exhibited under the influence of an understanding and an improved heart; which by their mutual action have produced the most extended views of duty with the strongest desire to fulfill it. As a sister, a female may exert a most important influence. With no strong counteracting circumstances she may give what feature she pleases to the moral and intellectual character, of those with whom she is connected in the relation. All the sweet endearments of mutual affection and confidence will give weight to her influence. An intelligent high aimed female of a well disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast to character attainment, and condition, to a larger circle of brothers and sisters than they would have received. But it is as a mother, that woman has all the powers with which the munificence of her divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to their highest perfection, and exercised in their greatest strength. [Garland.

The venerable Dr. Nathaniel Emmons died at Franklin on Wednesday week in the 96th year of his age. Dr. Emmons was the oldest clergyman probably in the United States, and previous to his death he was the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College. He was settled in 1773, as pastor of the Church in Franklin, in which office he remained fifty four years, and then resigned his pastoral charge, but continued to reside in that town till the time of his death.

NEW BANK AT HAVANA. A banking institution has just been established at Havana of a character which must prove highly beneficial to all connected in any way with the trade of that place. It issues no paper, no notes, nothing but certificates of shares already paid in cash, and of deposits. It allows 6 per cent, capitalizable every six months on deposits from $3 and upwards, and discount notes and bills of Exchange at the running rates of the market which vary at times from 9 to 15 per cent per annum—the notes and bills to become due within six months. The amount discounted must not exceed $20,000 on the responsibility of any one firm. Advances on mortgage not to exceed $5,000, and for a term of only one year, and when there are no means of employing capital in discounts.

NEW VIEWS OF BANKING. Here is an article from a late number of the Picayune, on the subject of BANKING, which we have read with great edification and satisfaction:

"The two old friends, Sam Johnsing and Pete Gumbo, met last night upon the steps of the Commercial Bank. The burthen of their discourse appeared to be on banking, and a part of it we publish, as throwing new light upon the subject which has never been touched by Gouge. "I say, Sam Johnsing, wat you tink of de banking swistem in general—don't you tink he is subject to many 'buses and oder fringements upon the constitushum generally?" "Well he is, Pete, dat's a fact. Among oder tings dat is democratically wrong, dar's one ting dat appears to have been oberlooked from de fuss—an ebil of de greatest magnificence." "Wat's dat Sam?" said Pete, looking as wise as an owl. "Wy, youb often noticed in course dat in all de banking 'stutions in dis place dat one gemman takes in all de money and neber pays out de fuss red cent, dat's what I look at. Den, agin, dar's anoder gemman wat's ollers a payin de money out and neber receives noffin, not neber—Now to purtend dat dat's de fair and gin-mate way to carry on de biz'ness ob bank-in, to say dat dat's de way to regulate de exchanges, is wat any oncandid man, without 'stinction ob party, will neber disagree to. Don't you tink so yourself?" "Well I does. I don't see myself how dey can eber balance dere accounts, Sam." "De neber can, de ting is unpossible. I does pity de man wat takes in de money, but when I see de man dat's ollers payin out de swimpathies ob my breas fairly boil ober, and I sometimes feels dat you and I, Pete, cannot be too tankful dat we is not in his place. Isn't it melancholy to think ob?" "Orful!" said Pete: and we came off."

A PICTURE. A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing with a thoughtful brow, upon the scene below. The bloom of fifteen summers is on her soft cheek, the sweets of a thousand flowers are gathered upon her round lips, the curls cling to a spotless brow and fall upon a neck of perfect grace, her soft swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest fire of poetry, and beauty hovers over her as her own most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a bosom so young, sorrow cannot yet have touched a spirit so pure. Innocence itself seems to have chosen her for its own. Alas, has disappointment touched that youthful heart? Yes, it may be so; but hist! she starts—her bosom heaves—her eyes brighten—her lips part—she speaks—listen—"Jim, you nasty fool! quit scratching that pig's back, or I'll tell mar." [Richmond Enquirer.

A prisoner in England, when called upon by the Alderman, said, "I've ordered *a lawyer* for to-morrow, and I hope your Worship will be as good as to put it off till he comes." "Why, what can a lawyer say about it?" asked his Worship. *That's what I want to know*, please your Worship, replied the prisoner.

Sixty or seventy tons of dead fish came ashore upon Hampton Beach, a few days ago.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received at the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.